

Friday, August 3, 1949.

THE ELECTION.—Yesterday, the second day of August, elections were held for members of Congress in North Carolina and in Tennessee—9 in this State, and 11 in the sister State. Of course the die is now cast, and the certainty of speedy and definite information precludes the necessity or propriety of entering into any speculations upon the result. We can only hope for the best, and we believe that we will not be far disappointed. The current of public opinion is certainly changed, or rather the warmth of popular excitement has subsided, and reason has resumed its sway. We, therefore, look for cheering news for our party with considerable confidence. In our own State such is the arrangement—the packing of districts—that although we feel perfectly conscious that a great change has taken place among the people, we are by no means so confident of a similar change being apparent in our own Congressional delegation; still, we are not without hope of having gained one or two members. We have hopes—strong hopes of the success of the honest farmer, Lane, in the Eighth district, and we by no means despair of the election of the gallant Person, in the Ninth, or the brave Caldwell in the Third, although it must be confessed that they fight against fearful odds. A most deadly onslaught has been made against that true democrat, Mr. Venable, in the Fifth district, by the combined powers of federalism and provisionism, on the ground that he has been too faithful to the South. He has certainly triumphed over all their machinations.

Of our own district, we have little to say. The unhappy contest is now over—so let it rest. We have no doubt of the election of Mr. Ashe, and we hope and believe by a heavy majority; of course we have not been able to ascertain any of the results. We may hear from one or two precincts in this county, in which case we will give the returns in a Postscript to such part of our edition as may not be worked off. By our next issue, we will be able to give the result throughout the State.

ATTENTION!—THE RETURNS.—Will some of our friends in the several counties please send us the returns as soon as they are received at the different county seats, not only in this district, but in the adjoining counties of the Eighth district. By doing so, they will confer an especial favor.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.—By virtue of a proclamation or recommendation, issued by the President of the United States, this day, (August 3d,) has been set apart as a day of national fasting and humiliation, and we hope that it will not be unproductive of the good effects contemplated, in impressing upon the national heart a sense of its dependence upon a higher and holier power. The determination to observe the day seems to be almost universal throughout the United States, and we presume that this town will not form an exception to the general rule. We understand that there will be public worship in most of the churches, and other observances appropriate to the occasion.

THE HORNET'S NEST.—Last week, after we had closed our columns, we received the second number of a new paper by the above title, just started at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, by J. L. Badger, Esq. The *Hornet's Nest* is handsomely printed, with new type, on good paper, and makes quite a creditable appearance. It is Whig in its politics, and bids fair to be conducted with ability and success. Mr. Badger is a very clever fellow, and we hope that his best and manly manner, would instantly be set down by all sensible men, and shunned by all honorable men, as a trimmer and time-server; like the chameleon, ever ready to reflect the varying hues of popular opinion, and swaying with every breath of popular prejudice. Why should a neutral paper be saved from the like condemnation? During a canvass, we want no better indication of the rise and fall of popular enthusiasm than the columns of a so-called "independent" paper. Its sails are certain to be trimmed to suit the particular wind that may blow for the time being, and as certain to be shifted to any other tack that may seem more conducive to its interest. An honorable paper that resembles a national soldier, fighting for what he believes to be right; a "neutral" is like a base mercenary, owning no allegiance, and fighting now on one side, now on the other, as may suit his interest or convenience. But more than this. The editors of these so-called "neutral" papers are like other men—their party prejudices and predilections like their men. Can they divert themselves of these feelings? We say no. No matter how sincerely they may endeavor to be impartial, everything will be tinged with the color of their thoughts, and the paper be in fact a party paper, under whatever guise it may come, so that it must be guilty of hypocrisy, as well as all the sins it charges upon the avowed political press.

BY A TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH to the New York Journal of Commerce, dated "St. Louis, July 29th," we learn that a fire broke out in that place about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, on board of the steamer *Algonia*, which had just arrived from Missouri, with a full freight, burning her, the *Mary*, *Phoenix*, *San Francisco*, and *Dubuge*.

A riot occurred during the fire between the Irish and Firemen. Several persons were wounded, and the riot was still progressing. A number of arrests had been made. The Mayor had ordered out the military to suppress the riot.

A CASS DEMOCRAT.—Some months since, Gov. Dana of Maine, in his inaugural address, took the non-intervention ground adopted by Gen. Cass, on the Slavery question. Soon after, the Legislature of that State passed Resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, instructing the Representatives in Congress to press its passage, and directing the Governor to sign the resolutions and transmit them to the Governors of the several States of the Union. This the Governor refused to do. He says that he is willing to transmit the resolutions as requested, but will not lend his signature or approval to opinions "diametrically opposed to those he has officially expressed." So the matter stands. It looks very like a veto to the Proviso. Gov. Dana is a Democrat.

A TAYLOR WHIG.—The author of the following letter, addressed to a convention, held lately at Cleveland, Ohio, to celebrate the Ordinance of 1787, is that "good Whig," HORACE MANN, the successor of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as the representative of the "best Whig district in the Union." We would ask every impartial man of either political party to read this letter, bearing in mind the fact that its author is not set down as an abolitionist, a free-soiler, or anything of the kind, but a good Taylor Whig, in the full communion and confidence of the party. He is one of the men over whose election Southern Whig papers rejoice, those very Southern Whig papers who are so open-mouthed in their denunciations of the "unhallowed coalition" of different portions of the Democratic party, which coalition is sought to be accomplished by abandoning all sectional issues, and going in to the canvass upon national grounds only—Why, HALE, BIRNEY, or LLOYD GARRISON themselves could not be more bitter than this "good Whig." But hear him:

West Newton, July 9, 1849.
Gentlemen—I have received your kind invitation to be present at Cleveland on the 13th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the great Ordinance, which excluded slavery forever, and secured freedom forever, to the northwestern territory. If I could tell you how deeply I sympathize with you in this movement, and how much my soul desires not merely to celebrate, but to hallow the event, you would then believe me when I say that I have had a sharp struggle not to forego all considerations of business and of health, for the purpose of joining in your festival. I regard the ordinance which redeemed a territory of more than two hundred and sixty thousand square miles from the unspeakable sin and curse of slavery, and consecrated it to freedom, as one of the grandest moral events in the annals of mankind.

Without that ordinance the declaration of independence itself, in its application to that vast and fertile region, would have been deprived of its power to confer blessing and prosperity upon it; and it is not too much to say, that the original declaration and original ordinance were both drawn up by the same great champion of human rights, whose hatred of slavery grew strong and deep by his personal knowledge of its wrongs and its calamities.

Without the ordinance, the revolution itself, in its application to that territory, and the treaty of 1783, by which its ample domain was secured to the Union, would have been shorn of their glory and robbed of their value.

Without the ordinance, the discovery of this western continent, so far as that territory constitutes a part of it, would have given us no occasion to remember the name of Columbus with gratitude.

Without the ordinance, it would have been better, at the creation of the world, that all that part of it which now constitutes your five beautiful and flourishing States, with a remainder of space large enough for still another, had been left as a "Dead Sea," whose bitter and poisonous waters would not have allowed a living thing to swim beneath its surface, nor to fly above it, nor a green thing to grow by its shores.

And without the ordinance, even the omnipotent spirit of God, working for human progress and human blessedness, would have met with baffles and threatenings in its operations and influences for the redemption of the race.

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NEW WHIG DEFINITIONS.—The following are the new definitions of phrases now current among our opponents:

"A Union of honest men."—Southern whigs uniting with Northern abolitionists for the support of a Southern military chieftain, who talks "turkey" to both sides.

"Unhallowed Coalition."—Democrats throwing aside sectional issues, and uniting to put down a deceptive and imbecile administration.

"A Patriotic Statesman."—TRUMAN SMITH, who writes letters to his Northern friends that Gen. TAYLOR is a Wilmot Proviso whig—and to the South that Gen. Cass is an abolitionist.

"A No-Party President."—One who proscribes his opponents, from a foreign ambassador down to the keeper of the White House stables.

"The Second Washington."—Gen. TAYLOR, called so by way of contrast. *Lucius a non lucendo.*

The English and Chinese.—It seems that the entrance of the English into Canton has been postponed, upon the representations of the Chinese authorities that the rigid enforcement of the treaty might be productive of riot and bloodshed. The Chinese do not deny or wish to evade the performance of their treaty obligations, but leave it to the humanity of the English to avoid riot and bloodshed, by a temporary waiver of their rights.

The Florida Indian Outbreak.—The Savannah Republican has a letter from St. Augustine, dated on the 23d ultimo, which gives a more favorable view of the matter, as regards the mass of the Indians, than any account we have yet seen:

"This morning, Lieut. Adams, United States Army, with a small detachment of men, left the barracks at this place, for Indian river. As far as I can learn, and it seems to be the impression, the Indians who attacked the settlers were but four in number, chiefly very young fellows. The democratic party have got themselves from the main body, and go upon their 'own hook,' regardless of Indian or civil laws."

Another letter from Jacksonville, Florida, gives a more serious view of the Indian difficulty. It says that beacon lights were kindled along the coast for sixty miles from Indian river, giving the appearance of preconcerted action on the part of the Indians.

POPULATION OF OREGON.—A census of the inhabitants of Oregon has recently been taken, and it shows that the number of the population is 8,902, including foreigners, who number upwards of 300.

There are, according to the census, 2,509 voters; but in consequence of the absence of many at the mines, the vote at the next election will be much reduced. Gov. Lane has issued a proclamation, fixing the number of members of Council and House of Representatives to which each county is entitled, and ordering the election to be held for them and for delegate to Congress on the first Monday in June next. There are six candidates for Congress in the field.

The Tammany Hall Democrats in New York have repudiated any connexion with the free-soil party. The following are among their resolutions:

Resolved, That we look upon every attempt to engraft the question of slavery or of anti-slavery on the doctrines of the democratic party as eminently dangerous to the existence both of the party and the Union; and that, while we regard slavery as evil, and should regret its extension, yet the democratic party ought not to prescribe a faith for its members on the subject; while under our own government some of the States of the Union are encumbered with slave population, and others are free from it, the united democracy of the nation cannot have a common faith on such a question. The democratic party is neither pro-slavery nor an anti-slavery party; it leaves its members, North and South, East and West, to entertain their own opinions, and to act according to their own convictions, on this irrelevant question.

Resolved, That we will not become parties to any treaty or negotiation for what is called a union with a body of pretended democrats of a spurious organization; and that we can only admit of a political fellowship with them when they, as individuals, support the principles and measures and organization of the party.

RAILWAY THROUGH IRELAND.—Shortening the voyage by several hundred miles of dangerous navigation.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed an advance of £300,000 to carry the Dublin and Mullingar railway from the latter town to Athlone; and a further sum of £500,000 to extend it from Athlone to Galway, crossing the river Shannon and the river Suck. The £800,000 is to be lent at 3 1/2 per cent., and to be repaid by instalments, the first to commence ten years hence. Of the value of such a railway no one can doubt.

Mr. Goulbourn and Mr. Roebuck objected to the advance, upon principle; that is, that the Government should not be a money lender, but the motion was generally approved and agreed to. The works are to be completed before 1851, and thus a railway communication across Ireland will shorten the distance between Liverpool and the United States.

Mexican News.—The New Orleans papers contain a column of news from Mexico, but possess very little interest.

The Government of Chihuahua has made a bold contract with an individual named Cherolle, stipulating to give him a bounty of so much per head for every Indian, dead or alive, whom he may secure. The forms of this atrocious bargain are published in the Mexican papers, which, to their credit be it said, denounce them as inhuman and revolting. The Chihuahuenses themselves are disgusted with the treaty.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.
ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.
One Month Later.
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD.
The steamer *Crescent City* arrived at New York on the evening of the 27th ultimo, bringing 84 passengers, 80 of whom are from California, and half a million dollars in gold, \$232,000 on freight, and the balance on private account. She brings news that there are 30,000 persons working at the mines, one-half of whom are foreigners. Living is said to be comparatively cheap in California. San Francisco is healthy. There is no question about the abundance of gold, and the inexhaustible character of the mines, but all agree that although plenty of gold can be got, it will require the very hardest sort of work to procure it. The steamer *Panama* left San Francisco on the 20th of June, with about 100 passengers and \$500,000 in gold. She arrived at Panama on the 11th of July, and was to leave for San Francisco on the 1st of August. There are now about 800 Americans on the Isthmus.

Our Consul at Panama, must not assume the responsibility of sending the California mails by the *Crescent City*.
The *Alta Californian*, of May 26th, says of the Baltimore built ship *Grey Eagle*:
"The American ship *Grey Eagle*, Captain Power, which arrived on the 18th of May, made the passage from the Cape of the Delaware to this port in 117 days, having stopped four days of that time at Valparaiso. Deducting those four days, it leaves 113 days for the running time of the vessel. This is the quickest time ever made by any sailing vessel from the United States to this port."

The New York Sun gives the following account of a conversation with Wm. R. Andrews, Esq., a passenger on board the *Crescent City*, who is direct from the mines:
"Respecting the amount of gold in California, he is of opinion that it will continue to be found in greater or less quantities for an indefinite time. He thinks the largest amount by individual diggers will be realized this summer. This season individuals will obtain an average \$10 per day, but he thinks they will have to content themselves with a less sum in succeeding seasons."

There are many Mexicans at the mines, but they are very peaceable, and even submissive, says the *Alta Californian*.
Mr. Andrews' statements, that the *Alcaide* at San Francisco has not been guilty of much misconduct. Other parties, he says, assumed too much to themselves for a time, but they begin to find the more sensible do not entirely support them. Emigrants to the mines are not willing to leave, and the women and children taken into captivity. These Indians, it appears from the statements made by Daylor, corroborated by others, composed in part the mining troop employed by him, on the Middle Fork, and who had (hearing of the excitement caused by the murders on that stream), abandoned the work to seek protection in their own village, under the immediate control of their employer. We cannot state with accuracy the number slain, although it is believed to be not less than twenty. On Thursday the district *Alcaide* visited the scene of blood, and was shown the bodies of eleven Indians in one grave. The Indians report twenty-three missing of their kind, and all of whom are believed to be prisoners of war. The Indians were without arms when slaughtered."

The British frigate *Constance* was at San Blas, with \$2,000,000, bound to Mazatlan, July 1st.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. RILEY.—The *Alta Californian* of the 14th contains two proclamations of Gen. Riley, Governor of California, one of which, of June 2, declares his official character to have been assumed "in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, not as a Military Governor, but as the Executive of the Government, and that he then proceeds to call attention to the means he deems best calculated to avoid the embarrassment of the present position of California—Congress having failed to legislate for it—and suggests the mode of electing such officers as are recognized by the laws now existing. The other proclamation, dated June 1, is a territorial proclamation, and prescribes 37 as the number of delegates to compose the convention; apportions the representation among the several districts; fixes the day of election of members of the convention and judicial officers on the first of August, and summons the convention to meet at Monterey, the first of September next. Qualifications of electors are 21 years of age, U. S. citizenship, and actual residence in the district.

The other proclamation, dated Monterey, June 1st, is a proclamation to the effect that "The Legislative Assembly of the District of San Francisco," either "by paying taxes or by supporting or abetting the officers" of that "illegal and unauthorized body," and calls upon all good citizens to assist in "restoring to their lawful keeper," the public records of the District of San Francisco, and "forcibly" to remove them from the custody of the First *Alcaide* of said district.

The "Legislative Assembly" alluded to, have published an address, in which they complain bitterly of the neglect of Congress to provide them with a government—of its course in "taxing them without giving them a government at all." They recommend the election of delegates to a convention for the purpose of framing a territorial government.

STATE GOVERNMENT IN CALIFORNIA.—A mass meeting was held at San Francisco on June 12th, Wm. M. Stewart, presiding. Hon. T. Butler King made a speech, as did several other gentlemen. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States having failed to pass any law for the government of this country, the people of California have the undoubted right to organize a government for their own protection.

Resolved, That the people of California are called upon, by an imperative sense of duty, to assemble in their sovereign capacity and elect delegates to a convention to form a constitution for a State government; that the great and growing interests of California may be represented in the next Congress of the United States, and that the people of this country may have the necessary protection of law.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite our fellow-citizens at large to unite with us in our efforts to establish a government in accordance with the principles of the people's country, and that a committee of five persons be appointed by the President of this meeting, to correspond with the other districts, and fix an early day for the election of delegates and the meeting of the convention, and also to determine the number of delegates which should be elected to the convention.

Messrs. Peter H. Burnett, W. D. M. Howard, D. Gould Buffum, and Edward Gilbert were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a convention and the election of delegates.

The *Alta Californian* of the 20th June, contains a circular, issued by the above named committee, in which, for the sake of securing unanimity of action; but "without recognizing the least power, as a matter of right, in the President of the United States, and in place for the election of delegates and the assembling of the convention"—they recommend the time for the election appointed by that officer.

The committee considered the appointment of delegates made by Gen. Riley, and virtually, a disregard of his declaration on that point.

A meeting in reference to the same subject was held by the people of the Pueblo San Jose, on the 3d June, at which Gen. Riley's proclamation was approved.

Large numbers of correspondents of the New York Express, writing from San Francisco, under date of June 15, say:

While I am about it, I may as well give you a few extracts from the files of the *Placer Times* and the *Californian*, which I have before me. They will give you a pretty correct glimpse of Life in El Dorado.

This is dated at the "Mockelmann" Diggings, referred to above:

"Here some forty persons are hard at work washing out gold—some with machines and some with tin pans: One man has a hole sunk 14 feet below the bank, and although obliged to bail the water out of it every morning, he makes from five ounces to a pound every day. Those at work there are mostly young men who came out in the volunteer regiment. They are hard-working fellows and deserve all they can make. The current in the river is very strong."

Here is an interesting bulletin from the "Stanislaus Diggings." They don't get rich very fast at Stanislaus, hard as they work: "They have been digging here for the past week, met with only tolerable success, 3 ounces per diem, though some have digged from three to four ounces. However, they are in the minority, the greater number finding the high stage of the water baffles all their toil and skill. Large stories are told of the Mormons and Sullivan's diggings above, but on investigation I find that although some have got out a pound and more, that the proportions of the fortunes is about the same throughout the mines."

Monday, 14th May.—I have earned to-day only \$12, and the prospect of the *workies* are rather disheartening. Three Americans, however, below Jamestown, took out one piece of gold, which they valued at \$100. It was a twelve California carat, with four yokes of oxen each, past this valley last eve, and it was a scene of rural beauty, I have seldom seen surpassed."

MASACRE OF INDIANS.—The *Placer Times*, of the 5th ult., contains the following account of a recent massacre of Indians:

The murders recently committed by the Indians on the American River have, as we expressed it in our opinion, so thoroughly aroused the miners of that stream and vicinity, that nothing short of an unconditional slaughter of the Sacramento Valley Indians would seem to appease the thirst for vengeance so terribly kindled among the whites. It is estimated that a large number of Indians were killed within the week past.

The *Alcaide* of this district received, on Tuesday last, a letter from Wm. Daylor, owner of a rancho distant 20 miles from this place, and situated on the Consumme river, announcing the arrival of a large party of armed Americans on his grounds, and who had shot down three of his Indian while employed in digging a grave. On Wednesday following, it transpired that an organized company, formed at the American Fork, traced a party of Indians from the river until within about ten miles of Daylor's rancho, when, coming upon them suddenly, every man was instantly shot down, and the women and children taken into captivity. These Indians, it appears from the statements made by Daylor, corroborated by others, composed in part the mining troop employed by him, on the Middle Fork, and who had (hearing of the excitement caused by the murders on that stream), abandoned the work to seek protection in their own village, under the immediate control of their employer. We cannot state with accuracy the number slain, although it is believed to be not less than twenty. On Thursday the district *Alcaide* visited the scene of blood, and was shown the bodies of eleven Indians in one grave. The Indians report twenty-three missing of their kind, and all of whom are believed to be prisoners of war. The Indians were without arms when slaughtered."

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TOWN MEETING.
At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the town of Wilmington, held at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday morning last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the establishment, upon a permanent basis, of an Academy suited to the wants of our community, James T. Miller, Esq., was called to the Chair, and E. A. Cushing appointed Secretary.

After a long and interesting discussion of the question, sustained by Messrs. J. G. Wright, Geo. Davis, Gen. Alex. McRae, O. G. Parsley, Thomas W. Brown, Col. John McRae, T. Burr, Jr., Wm. A. Wright, T. D. Meares, James I. Bryan, and others, it was, on motion of George Davis, Esq.,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to fix upon some available method of carrying into effect the object of this meeting, to be called whenever said Committee shall signify the adoption of a plan.

The Chair appointed upon this Committee, Col. J. McRae, Wm. A. Wright, O. G. Parsley, Thos. W. Brown, and Miles Costin, Esqs.

A plan suggested by Col. McRae, was referred to the Committee for consideration, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

JAS. T. MILLER, Ch'n.
E. A. CUSHING, Sec'y.
Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of State, replies to a request that our Government acknowledge the independence of Hungary, that

"It is the policy and practice of the United States to recognize all governments, which exhibit to the world convincing proof of their ability to maintain themselves. If Hungary sustains herself in this unequal contest, there is no reason why we should not recognize her independence."

Texas exhibited to the world convincing proof of her power to maintain her independence against Mexico—but yet the whigs denied our right to treat with Texas, and declared that annexation justified Mexico in commencing war on Texas, "a revolted province!" Another twist.—*New Haven (Ct.) Register.*

Progress of the Cholera.—At New York, last week, there were 1,352 deaths, 692 of cholera, which is a slight decrease compared with the previous week. On Sunday, there were 155 cases and 52 deaths.

At Philadelphia, last week, 415 deaths; of cholera 138; cholera infantum 48; dysentery 38; diarrhoea 10. This exhibits a large decrease of cholera.

At Buffalo, on the 28th, 58 cases and 13 deaths, and at Rochester 1 death. At Albany, 16 cases and 9 deaths.

At Sandusky, Ohio, on Tuesday, 35 deaths and on the 28th, 15 cases and 10 deaths.

At Cincinnati, on the 28th, 35 deaths, 13 only of cholera; and at St. Louis, 26 deaths, 10 only of cholera.

At Montreal, on the 28th, 20 cholera deaths.

At Richmond, Va., last week, 12 cholera deaths, making 141 since it first broke out.

At Boston, last week, 105 deaths, 10 of cholera.

At Louisville, for the week ending the 25th inst., 50 deaths, 6 of cholera.

At Lexington, from Saturday to Tuesday, 10 cholera deaths.

The number of deaths at Alton, Ill., for the week ending on the 18th, was 33, of which 24 were from cholera, and another 9 from cholera.

At Dayton, on Wednesday to Friday 7 deaths, 4 of cholera.

At Xenia, Ohio, 50 cases during the last two weeks, and 22 deaths. Mr. McCune lost 6 of his family.

STRANGE UPS AND DOWNS.—Among the items in the late Foreign news, we find the following:

A prefect of one of the French departments mentioned some days since, as a curious instance of the instability of human affairs, that about twelve months ago he received the following telegraphic despatch:

"Monsieur le Prefet.—Arrest by all possible means the citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, should he present himself in your department."

A year later the same prefect received another despatch in the following terms:

"Arrest by all possible means the citizen Ledru Rollin, if he present himself in your department."

(Signed) "DEFAUCQ, Min. of Louis Napoleon."

The Bay of San Francisco.—The famous Bay of San Francisco, about which so much has been said and sung, is formed by a long peninsula tract of land, which separates it from the ocean, and runs in a direction nearly southeast and northwest, the peninsula widens as you approach Monterey, gradually encroaching upon the waters of the bay, forming a curve bounding the eastern and southern shores of this magnificent inland sea. Near its northern terminus is the entrance to the bay, near which is the harbor and town of San Francisco. But although the Bay of San Francisco is one of the most extensive and completely landlocked bays in the world, (having no communication with the ocean, except through its one narrow outlet of a mile and a half in width,) it is only one of three bays all connected with each other, and forming together an enormous inland sea, two hundred miles from north to south, of inland navigation. After entering the southernmost of these three bays, (San Francisco,) a broad channel, equally as wide as that at the entrance, and of sufficient depth of water to float the largest ships, conducts into the bay of San Pablo, through which, although the bay is but three miles broad, and the water is but 15 fathoms of water in depth. From the Bay of San Pablo, which tends in a northeasterly direction, you enter the Straits of Carquinez, which are from one mile and a half to two miles broad and about six miles long, leading to the northern of the three bays forming the great inland sea, called the San Joaquin Bay. In the Straits of Carquinez there is sufficient depth of water for the largest class of ships; but after entering Suisun Bay, the navigation for any except small vessels of light draught is prevented by the want of sufficient depth of water. This is occasioned by its being the result of an enormous annual deposit of alluvium, brought down by the rivers Sacramento, San Joaquin, and their tributaries, which they flow for hundreds of miles. The head of ship navigation, therefore, is in the Straits of Carquinez, about 35 miles from the northern entrance to the bay. At this point a town of from 7 to 15 rapidly, which seems destined, at no distant period, to rival San Francisco in importance, over which it possesses great natural advantages, as you might see by looking at the map. In the first place, it is at the head of ship navigation, and is surrounded on all sides by the most fertile agricultural district in Northern California. The Sonoma, Papa, Sacramento, and San Joaquin valleys, are all tributary to this point, which is the centre of so many radii; while San Francisco has no back country, being situated at the extreme end of a long and narrow neck of land which separates the Bay of San Francisco from the Ocean, and which is one of low mountains and barren tracts of land in all Northern California.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, must have his joke, whoever may say. Noticing the fact that recently in Cincinnati there have been several cases of children and even full grown persons have been attacked by the hogs in the streets, he says: "Occasionally, there has been serious apprehension that the hogs would rise in a body and take the city, and that a detachment of Kentuckians would have to go over and put down the insurrection, civil war, or whatever else it might properly be called."

The Citizen and the Colonist.—The London Spectator in an article on Canadian affairs, presents the following contrast which is beautifully drawn, and calls for contemplation without some reflections upon the future consequences. "The career that lies before two men, one of whom has been born and lives upon the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, and the other on the north of that river, is a striking example of the observation here made. The one is a citizen of the United States; the other a subject of England, a Canadian colonist. The one has a great career before him; he can call his own; a great career, already distinguished in arms, in arts, and in some degree in literature. In his country's honor and fame the American has a share, and he enters upon his career of life with lofty aspirations, hoping to achieve fame himself in some of the many paths to renown which his country offers. He has a Senate, an Army, a Navy, Bar, many powerful and rich churches, her powers of science, her physicians, philosophers, are all a national brotherhood, giving and receiving distinction. How gallant to this which his inglorious career affords. He is no country; the people who were born, and where he is to linger out of his life, unknown to fame, has no history—no glory, no present renown. What there is of note is England's! Canada is not a nation; she is a colony—a tiny sphere, the satellite of a mighty star, in whose brightness she is lost. Canada has no Navy, no Army, no literature, no brotherhood of sciences. If then, a Canadian looks for honor in any of these various fields, he must seek it as an Englishman; he must forget and desert his country before he can be known to fame. We must not then wonder if we find every intelligent and ambitious Canadian with a feeling of bitterness in his heart, because of his own inferiority of position, and the want of the interest and feeling which he is so proud, even to friends, some, indeed, contrive to hide it from themselves; nevertheless, there it is, and must be, so long as his country remains a colony."

Decisions by the Supreme Court of North Carolina.—In *State v. Robert Hildreth*, from Richmond, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in *State v. David Wilson*, from the same place, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court; directing a *retrite de novo*. Also, in *Pugh v. Mordecai*, from Edgecombe, dismissing the bill. Also, in *State v. Murphy*, from Duplin, directing the Court below to proceed on the conviction. In *Powell v. Watson*, in Equity, from Johnston, dismissing the bill with costs. In *State v. Gifford*, in Equity, from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in *Stephens v. Harris*, in Equity, from Person, directing a reference to the Master, &c. In the case of *Munroe v. McCormick*, in Equity, from Cumberland, declaring that there is error in the order appealed from. Also, in *Smith v. Whitfield*, in Equity, from Bladen, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in *Gray v. Armistead*, in Equity, from Martin, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in *Powell v. Powell*, in Equity, from Wake, directing a decree for Plaintiff, &c. Also, in *State v. Henry*, from Robeson, directing a *retrite de novo*. Also, in *Murray v. Oliver*, in Equity, from Johnston, directing a decree for Plaintiff, and an account. Also, in *State v. Caesar*, from Martin, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court.—*Register.*